

FOR MCKINLEY TO WEIGH.

Import Business Still Continues to Grow.

The import business still continues to grow and the rush at the custom house is constantly increasing. Collector Kilbreth's big force of deputies and clerks have all they can do to handle the entries. The enormous volume of goods, however, declares that they see nothing to surprise them in these facts. They say that it is a natural sequence that the reduction of the tariff should increase the volume of imports. But they say that the government must sustain itself, and that the Wilson bill will not bring sufficient revenue. To these gentlemen Cashier Northrup, of the custom house, has the following answer to make:

"The custom house at the port of New York collects about 80 per cent of the revenue from imports of the entire United States. The collections here are increasing to such an extent that there is every promise that the Wilson bill will furnish as much if not more revenue than did the McKinley bill. The last three months have been extremely encouraging, and a comparison between them and the corresponding months of 1894 may open the eyes of some of the gentlemen of the opposition."

"For instance, the collections at this port during July, 1894, were \$3,216,121.21, and those for July, 1895, were \$3,000,666.66. In August past we collected \$10,372,073.41, and in August, 1894, the collections were \$8,750,715.78. The Wilson bill went into effect on August 28, 1894. The revenues collected for the month following were \$9,741,408.82. The opposition asserted that there was nothing to be surprised at in the fact that the receipts increased \$1,000,000 over the preceding month. They asserted that importers had been possibly held back their entries in order to take advantage of tariff reduction. That is probably true, but the imports for September, 1895, show a revenue of \$9,841,072.56, an increase of \$92,667.74."

Mr. Northrup, at the request of the World, has prepared the following interesting table comparing the customs receipts at the port of New York for twelve months of 1893-1894 under the McKinley bill with the corresponding months of 1894-1895, during the last ten months of which the Wilson bill was in force. It is as follows:

| MONTHS RECEIPTS, PORT OF NEW YORK. | 1893-1894. | 1894-1895. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| July..... | \$10,278,100.65 | \$6,216,121.21 |
| August..... | 8,280,029.19 | 8,750,715.78 |
| September..... | 8,020,029.85 | 8,216,121.21 |
| October..... | 7,296,409.99 | 8,250,456.89 |
| November..... | 7,041,033.09 | 7,410,333.09 |
| December..... | 8,892,900.88 | 12,870,127.22 |
| January..... | 7,463,533.23 | 9,386,770.43 |
| February..... | 8,020,029.85 | 8,216,121.21 |
| March..... | 6,791,033.09 | 8,830,770.43 |
| April..... | 6,133,644.04 | 8,182,357.74 |
| May..... | 5,933,020.08 | 7,367,020.08 |
| June..... | 7,740,020.08 | 10,045,020.08 |
| THREE MONTHS OF 1894 AND 1895 COMPARED. | | |
| July..... | \$10,278,100.65 | \$10,020,666.66 |
| August..... | 8,280,029.19 | 8,750,715.78 |
| September..... | 8,020,029.85 | 8,216,121.21 |
| October..... | 7,296,409.99 | 8,250,456.89 |
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| April..... | 6,133,644.04 | 8,182,357.74 |
| May..... | 5,933,020.08 | 7,367,020.08 |
| June..... | 7,740,020.08 | 10,045,020.08 |
| TOTALS..... | \$84,738,266.81 | \$86,954,877.62 |

—N. Y. World.

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Significance of the Recent Victory in Indiana.

Following general democratic success in the town elections of Connecticut comes a democratic triumph of great significance. Indianapolis is in Marion county, Indiana. This county in 1892 gave Cleveland about nine hundred votes more than Harrison, but at the succeeding municipal election the republicans chose their candidate for mayor by a very large majority. The charter election this year was conducted with great vigor. Friends of Gen. Harrison insisted that there must be republican success in order to present his name at the national nominating convention with the claim that would come from decided home support. The republican candidate had not been friendly to Mr. Harrison, but the matter had been smoothed over and the ex-president himself had made a declaration in favor of the candidacy of the republican nominee. Harrison himself was an early voter, and the result, as necessarily committed by republican journals, was the worst overthrow in a city election ever recorded in the history of Indianapolis. The democrats triumphantly electing their candidate for the majority, Mr. Taggart, who is also chairman of the state democratic committee, have made a magnificent triumph. Democratic success was not confined to the head of the ticket. It included wide sweep in the wards making the municipal body overwhelmingly democratic.

These are but forerunners of the sweeping democratic victories that are to be recorded everywhere this fall. The period of depression is passed. The people discern that the panic resulting in low commercial conditions was not chargeable upon the administration in power at Washington, but upon the party which passed the Sherman and McKinley laws. The discouragement to democracy in 1894 is removed. Democrats are reasserting themselves everywhere. If they shall carry New York this fall, backing it with success elsewhere, their triumph in the presidential election in 1896 will be assured. —Chicago Chronicle.

EFFECTS OF THE SURPLUS.

Republicans Growing Wild over Democratic Prosperity.

A treasury surplus of three million dollars for September may be a good thing for the country, but it has had an alarming effect on the export which the Tribune keeps at Washington to expose the more wretched officials who administer it. The vision of the traders "gloating" over this surplus has been too much for the poor head of this unfortunate gentleman, and he fills the air with shrieks about "a tam," "a false pretense," "an attempt to deceive the country," "a forced balance." His only comfort is that the will be a tremendous deficit this month, and a still bigger one for November. For the sake of this pitiable victim of the mania for protection statistics, good Christians will hope there may be one more surp. A world finish him. Meanwhile, the people business well, with a cruel indifference to exulting free traders orulating protectionists, will reckon the surplus as simple one of many signs of improving business. In their heart of hearts republicans themselves, except the McKinley faction, are devoutly praying that the falling tariff may produce sufficient revenue. If it does not they will have to raise some new taxes; somebody will have to pay those taxes. In that case votes may be lost, and how then the country be saved from the horns of democratic peril? —M. Y. Post.

MANUFACTURES AND EXPORTS.

The Wilson Tariff Opening Up Foreign Markets for American Goods.

The exports of manufactured goods from the United States for the first eight months of 1895 were of the value of \$129,440,864, as against \$118,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1894. At this rate the exports of the entire year would amount to \$129,440,864, a gain of \$11,000,000 over the previous year. This is about \$11,000,000 more than the exports of any previous year. In 1892 our exports of manufactured goods were only 15.01 per cent. of our total exports; last year they were 23.14 per cent.

This year's exports show a large increase in agricultural implements, machinery, chemicals, locomotives, sewing machines, boots and shoes, refined mineral oil and manufactures of tobacco. The increase in the exports of locomotives approximates 200 per cent. In some of the articles the exports are yet small, but the figures show a handsome percentage of growth. In others the exports run up to many millions.

It is worthy of remark that in many cases our exports are kept down by other circumstances than an inability to compete with foreign prices. In the case of 18,000 tons of iron pipes exported for the city of Tokyo, Japan, a company at Bessemer, Ala., bid \$1.50 per ton lower than the Scotch company to which the contract was awarded. The American company failed to get the contract owing to differences as to details, such as the time of delivery, cost of inspection and the like. The incident showed, however, that Americans were able to compete with foreigners in this class of goods, so far as cost of production is concerned.

The protectionists have a good deal to say about the increase of imports and the falling off of agricultural exports, which last is due to short crops, but are discreetly silent with reference to the increase of our manufacturing exports, which demonstrates the ability of many manufacturers that are highly protected to compete in the markets of the world. This ability has been strengthened greatly by the needs of foreign markets, so as to produce goods that are adapted to the tastes and habits of those who consume them. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE ODIUS PRINCIPLE.

Which Ruled the Reed-McKinley Congress of 1890.

That is a qualified expression which comes from the Massachusetts republicans on the tariff question. They want steps taken toward tariff revision, but insist that they do not want the republican party committed to any specific measure or any particular policy moving in that direction. If the Massachusetts republicans had mustered enough candor to say publicly what the men who manipulated them were thinking, it would have been such a deliverance as this: "Don't reaffirm the principle of the McKinley law in specific phrase and exact degree. The country has repudiated it once and will certainly do so again, and the republican party as well if it again declares for it. And do not nominate McKinley. The most conservative tariff platform it would be possible to make would be unavailing to save us from defeat if the nomination of McKinley were made its accompaniment. There is a trick worth a dozen of that. Declare for protection of American industry and American labor in general and tumultuous terms. Nominate on that platform some man who is entirely colorless on the question, and then, if we win, we can pass a law even more drastic than the McKinley bill made, which our president will sign and through which our friends who have contributed campaign funds can get their money back."

Massachusetts republicans have never been particularly friendly to Maine candidates for the presidency, yet it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that this time they are acting in the interest of Mr. Thomas Reed. But is not Reed as deep in protection mud as McKinley is in the mire of that odious principle of government? Reed was the dominating spirit of the Reed-McKinley congress of 1890. —St. Louis Republic.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, after reading the Indianapolis election returns: "Well, I told you I wasn't a candidate." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

A republican statesman whose own town goes democratic in 1895 can hardly expect to be nominated for president in 1896. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

—The Tom Reed boom has hardly outgrown New England and the precincts of the house of representatives. It will need a parachute to come over the Alleghenies. —St. Louis Republic.

Democratic speakers should not hold Gen. McKinley personally responsible for the corruption in Ohio affairs. He hasn't been in the state enough to take cognizance of it. —Fostoria (O.) Times.

—According to the official report, the wool clip in the United States for the year is but a trifle less than that for 1894 and 1893, and larger than any other year since 1880. And yet the McKinleyites continue to complain that the new tariff has destroyed the American wool industry. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Senator Allison thinks it is hardly possible to make any changes in the tariff which President Cleveland is in the white house and the senate without any party in the majority. This is a very true statement, and we think it would also be very dangerous for the republicans to make any changes in the tariff if they had the president and both houses of congress. The people generally are well satisfied with things as they are. —Boston Globe.

—The Indianapolis election is the incident most talked about to-day among politicians of both parties, and everybody talked as though it was a good joke on Harrison. Republicans and democrats laughed with malicious satisfaction when they stopped to exchange remarks on the "kicking the republicans out of Harrison's home town." Harrison, be it known, is not personally popular at the national capital, and the populace take delight in incidents calculated to annoy or embarrass him in any way. —Chicago Chronicle.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CONVENIENT HOG HOUSE.

This Figgery Has Quite a Number of Very Good Features.

This structure is raised on posts or stone pillars, so that a small platform of two feet or more in height may be erected just outside one of the doors, as seen in the perspective view, Fig. 1. As and in the ground plan, Fig. 2. As but one end of the building is necessarily thus elevated, it is best, where possible, to select a sloping piece of ground for its location, placing the building so that entrance may be had at the other end without the use of steps. As a matter of economy in building material, the rear wall is made lower than the front, the ridge of the front running along the line of posts that form the front of the series of pens. The front

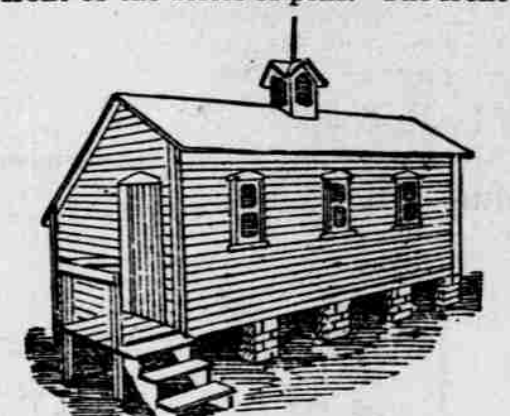


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FIGGERY.

of each pen consists of a hanging door, a Fig. 3, swinging back and forth within the trough, and held in either position by a sliding latch, b, thrust into a hole near the edge of the trough. These hanging doors are made removable by the use of seizable brackets, as shown at a, Fig. 4, the lower half being firmly fixed to the post, the upper half held in place by a coach screw, which permits motion from side to side, and ordinarily is retained in position by a nail or pin driven into the post on each side of the block. When loading hogs on a wagon the rear of the wagon is brought against the outer end of the platform, and lowered to its level by cutting soil from beneath the wheels.

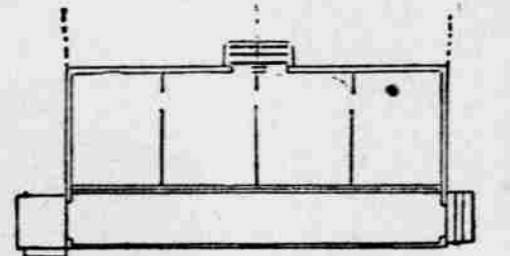


FIG. 2.—FLOOR PLAN.

The front of the platform is temporarily boarded up, while the open door is now removed, and the hogs are driven along the passage in front of the pens, out by the rear door, which is level with the floor, and into the wagon, with but little persuasion. Between the pens are sliding doors, held in position with a pin or bolt passing through the door and working in a series of holes in one of the partition boards. In this way large and small animals may be separated for feeding, and yet all have access to the same

yard through the same door, or part may be entirely shut in at pleasure. The doors that communicate with the yard are double; an outer door which may be permanently closed, and a sliding door hung between the posts, shutting out wind, rain and snow when the outer door is open. To facilitate the removal of the excrement, an opening of a few inches next the floor at the rear of the pens extends the entire length of the building. This is closed by a narrow board in sections of a few feet in length, hung just above it and resting against the edge of the floor, which extends an inch or two beyond the sill, as represented at c, Fig. 4. —American Agriculturist.

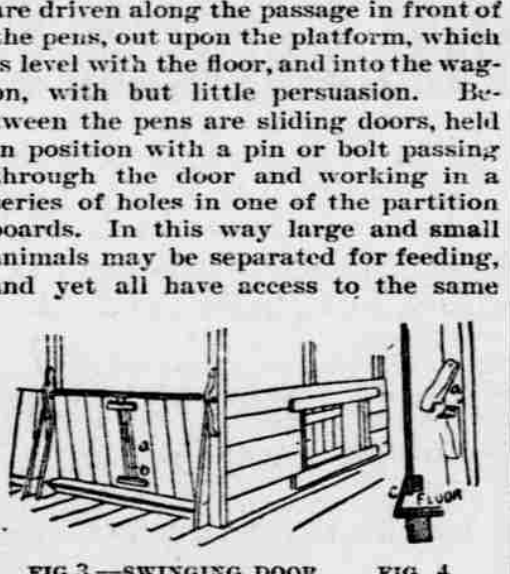


FIG. 3.—SWINGING DOOR. FIG. 4.

HOW TO KILL CHICKENS.

A New Process Which is Being Adopted All Over Europe.

A novel method of killing chickens is being introduced abroad. Instead of sticking, bleeding, cutting the head off, etc., one takes the fowl in the left hand by the legs, catching the points of the wings to prevent the fowl from flapping. He lifts the fowl up, the head hanging downward. With the right hand he takes the head, catching the neck between the first and third fingers, the thumb being on the face. The fingers must not crush the head, but must feel the bone at the back of the head. Death is caused by lifting the left hand, and pulling down the right with a quick jerk, thereby dislocating the neck at the very point where it joins the head. Death is instantaneous if done properly, which can be told by feeling the neck, which ought to be quite soft and entirely detached from the head, so that there is nothing but flesh and skin between the thumb and finger. By this method there is no flow of blood, but the blood is allowed to run into the head, which is carefully kept hanging down until after the bird is plucked. —N. Y. World.

Try Dirt and Leaves for Poultry.

The best work that can be done for the fowls in the fall is to lay in a supply of leaves and dirt under shelter. It is scratching in the winter that keeps the hens in best laying condition, and when the snow is on the ground a pile of dirt and leaves in the poultry house will afford an opportunity for exercise, and greatly tend to make the hens more contented in confinement. Too many leaves cannot be put away. They will be found very useful, and will also assist in retaining warmth in the poultry house by preventing cold drafts of air along the floor. —Farm and Fireside.

What a Chick Should Weigh.

If rightly cared for a chick should weigh a pound when six weeks old and be ready for market when eight weeks old. Young birds are profitable at any time, either as broilers or roasters. The medium-sized birds are preferred. Restaurants and small families desire a bird weighing four or five pounds.

MANAGEMENT OF TURKEYS.

The Practical Experience of a Woman Who Has Tried It.

Writing on the management of turkeys a lady correspondent of the Practical Farmer is very practical. She says that unlimited range, where they can do no injury to gardens, is the road to success in the raising of turkeys. Then, of whichever breed is preferred, select vigorous stock. She prefers the Mammoth Bronze, White Holland to other varieties. Then have them tame, so their eggs can be procured without having to hunt for their nests, as in the latter case half of them will never be found. About three hens are as few and ten as many as it pays to keep with one gobbler. This is owing to the time one can spend to look after them and the kind and size of range they have to roam over with their young. She prefers a wheat or oats stubble opening out to prairies or hills. Py all means raise the young ones with the turkey hens. An old chicken hen with a gang of turkeys peeping around is a menace to the household. They never grow half as large as those that range with the turkey hens, and if they grow at all they eat their heads off twice over. She wants a chicken hen when she sets the turkey hen, placing about eighteen eggs under the turkey and nine or ten under the chicken hen. Then when all are hatched, she gives all to the turkey hen. She will then have a fine brood large enough for her to hover at night and during a rain.

Never pen turkey hens and their little ones, as is sometimes advised, but let them range freely for the first months of their lives, feed them light bread and milk or hard-boiled eggs for a week, three times a day, then twice a day for the next week or two according to the weather. Feed just corn bread made with milk and eggs so it will be light. Then feed them once a day cheese curd, mashed potatoes, corn bread or most any thing they will eat, just to keep them so they will not grow wild, until they are six weeks old. Then if they have been on a good range they will be fully feathered out to stand a rain without shelter, except what they naturally seek under trees, and can take care of themselves until time to sell them in fall. Where there are large wild animals, such as wolves, foxes, etc., it is a question for persons to settle in their own minds whether or not it will pay to raise turkeys, considering the low prices that have prevailed the last two years. This lady's experience has proven to her that they are the very hardest of poultry, despite all lessons to the contrary.

WATCH THE STABLES.

Before Ketting the Farmer Should Make a Tour of Inspection.

How important it is to make a tour of the stables at, say, eight o'clock each night. And yet how few farmers, comparatively speaking, make this a habit. Many and many a time the owner of stock will on his late round notice some premonitory symptom of disease that has escaped the attention of the hired hand earlier in the evening, at feeding or milking time. Many a case of possibly fatal trouble may be caught in time by seeing the condition of the animals before retiring. Cases of colic very commonly come on at the evening meal, and if attended to at once will generally respond satisfactorily to the medicines usual in such cases. Where the animals are not looked after late in the evening it is quite possible that sickness, which at that time could be treated successfully, may have proved fatal by morning. Horses wintering in stalls and loose boxes sometimes are so unfortunate as to cast themselves after a full meal. They are helped up when it is impossible for them to rise without assistance they may be dead in the morning. About this time of the year early foals, calves, lambs and pigs are commencing to arrive, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that all pregnant animals should be inspected before retiring for the night. We need not go into detail in this matter; it will be only necessary to suggest the subject, as common sense will lead our readers to accept this "jog" to their memories in good part. Just one more point: We could quote cases where horses in stalls have been found strangled in the morning from getting foul in the hitching strap, rope or chain, while others have lamed themselves for life by getting their feet caught in the straw and cutting their tendons in their struggles during the night. —Norwest Farmer.

FARM WATER SUPPLY.

Keep It Pure by Arranging the Well Curb as Here Described.

The purity of the family water supply is of the highest importance. To secure this let no impurities remain on the ground anywhere in the vicinity of the well. Keep out the surface water by rounding up the earth about the well. Lay up a tight brick or stone wall to the top of the ground and lay

the curb on this, cementing joints to keep bugs and mice out. Put in a box, with opening covered with wire mesh, for a ventilator, for the water will be kept pure. All these points are shown in the illustration, but special stress may be laid upon the point of rounding up the earth about the well. Too often one sees a heavy rain washing the surface of the ground into the well, carrying with it whatever impurities may be about— and where hens have the run of the grounds these impurities are many. Special stress may also be laid upon the idea of filling all the joints below the platform with cement, for bugs, mice, toads, frogs and even larger animals will get into a well if there is any opening about the top. —N. Y. Tribune.

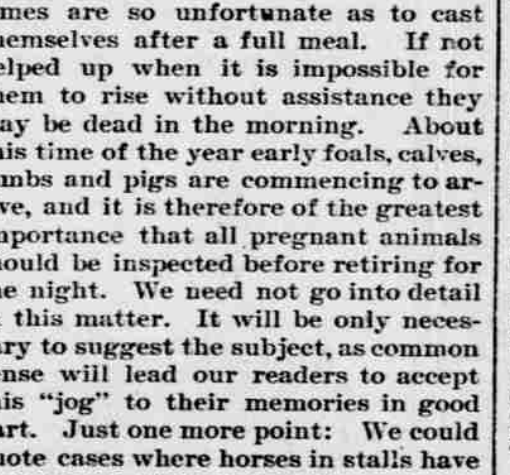


FIG. 1.—WELL CURB AND WATER SUPPLY.

He Didn't Wait!

He was one of those really young men who make the life of a public school-teacher a hard one. He was in the primary grade. He came in one morning with dirty hands and face. The teacher looked at him severely.

"Johnny!"

"Have you washed your face and hands this morning?"

"No'm."

"Why not?"

"None of the folks is home, an' I don't haft to." —Syracuse Post.

Baked Oysters.

Large oysters are very nice baked in the shell. Dip them in melted butter, sprinkle with a little parsley chopped very fine, and put in the shells. Add to each a little lemon-juice and a covering of fine breadcrumbs, set the shell in a quick oven, and bake until the crumbs are browned. Serve in the shells. —N. Y. Post.

CONSUMPTION AVERTED.

From the Herald, Peoria, Ill.

More than four years ago Mrs. Cyrus T. King, of Williamsfield, Illinois, was taken sick and for three years treated with five of the best physicians of Peoria, Ill. None of them seemed able to understand the nature of her ailment. Finally one physician declared she was suffering from a tumor in the abdomen. This she took medicine for until it was dried up, but still there was no improvement in her condition.

"Finally," to use Mrs. King's own words, "My condition became such that all of my friends declared it was a mere matter of time until my death would follow. All thought I had consumption. I was completely worn out. I began to lose weight the day even if I did not eat at all and I was able to do only the lightest. One evening I was sitting in a chair while my husband was lying on the lounge reading a magazine. He read the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and turning to me said, 'Jennie, you ought to try those pills. Goodness knows you are pale enough.' I had weighed but eighty-four pounds at the time and had lost half a dozen boxes. I had no more than taken one box until an improvement was noted in my condition. It was but a very short while until I was able to take up my work again and I began to gain weight. My blood which had been like water became healthy and strong and I never felt better in my life. I forgot to say that while first sick I had ruptured one of the inner walls of the abdomen. For three years I had been compelled to wear a truss and bandage. That I think had considerable to do with my weakly condition. I had not taken the pills more than a week or ten days until I took the truss and bandage off and it has not been necessary for me to wear either since. I had gained but eighty-four pounds when sick but in a short while my weight had increased to 118. I am fully convinced that I owe my life to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Not only myself has been benefited by the pills but many of my neighbors who took them on my recommendation are now enjoying perfect health where before they could hardly do their work. It was the first in this neighborhood for them but soon many of the surrounding farmers were sending for them and now the local druggists keep a good stock on hand. 'Early this spring I met with a severe accident that threw me back with a lame leg in this neighborhood. I was in the hospital just as well as ever.'"

The four little children of Mr. and Mrs. King, two boys and two girls, are strong and healthy looking and the mother says they are kept so by taking pink pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nervous system. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They are also a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Each box contains 50 pills in the original form, or 100 in the condensed form, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

—Kublai Khan, the first mogul emperor of China, was called The Murderer, from the tragedies in his own family.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK, October 21, 1895. | |
|---|------------------|
| CATTLE—Native Steers..... | \$ 6.00 @ \$4.90 |
| COTTON—Middling..... | 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... | 90 @ 91 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Hard..... | 88 @ 89 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 23 1/2 @ 24 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 10 00 @ 10 15 |
| COTTON—Middling..... 8 1/2 @ 9 | |
| BEVER—Fancy Steers..... | 5 30 @ 4 75 |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice..... | 3 75 @ 3 85 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... | 90 @ 91 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Hard..... | 88 @ 89 |
| WHEAT—Fancy to Extra..... | 2 75 @ 3 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Hard Winter..... | 6 25 @ 6 35 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... | 28 @ 29 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 23 1/2 @ 24 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 26 @ 27 |
| TOBACCO—Lugs..... | 9 00 @ 9 00 |
| HAY—Clear Timothy..... | 15 00 @ 15 00 |
| BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... | 16 00 @ 16 00 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | 18 00 @ 18 00 |
| PORK—Standard Mess..... | 8 60 @ 8 75 |
| LARD—Clear Lard..... | 10 00 @ 10 00 |
| LARD—Prime Steam..... | 9 00 @ 9 00 |
| CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 2 25 @ 5 00 | |
| HOGS—Fair to Choice..... | 3 75 @ 3 85 |
| SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... | 2 75 @ 2 85 |
| FLOUR—Winter Patent..... | 3 00 @ 3 10 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... | 3 15 @ 3 30 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Spring..... | 2 90 @ 3 00 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... | 28 @ 29 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 23 1/2 @ 24 |
| PORK—Mess (new)..... | 8 75 @ 8 90 |
| CATTLE—All Grades..... 3 75 @ 5 10 | |
| HOGS—All Grades..... | 3 25 @ 3 80 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... | 90 @ 91 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 23 1/2 @ 24 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 28 @ 29 |
| FLOUR—High Grade..... | 3 25 @ 3 35 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 28 @ 29 |
| OATS—Winter Patent..... | 3 00 @ 3 10 |
| HAY—Choice..... | 17 00 @ 18 50 |
| CORN—New Mess..... | 9 00 @ 9 00 |
| BACON—Choice..... | 9 00 @ 9 00 |
| COTTON—Middling..... | 9 00 @ 9 00 |
| LOUISVILLE. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new)..... | 67 1/2 @ 68 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... | 32 @ 33 |
| OATS—No. 2 Mixed..... | 21 @ 22 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 9 00 @ 9 25 |
| BACON—Clear Lard..... | 10 00 @ 10 00 |
| COTTON—Middling..... | 9 00 @ 9 00 |

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

No Excuse for Not Getting Well.

"Uncle Allen," asked the caller, "do you know of anything that's good for a cold?" Uncle Allen Sparks opened his desk, took from one of the pigeon-holes a large bundle of newspaper clippings tied with a string, and threw it into the other's lap. "Do I know of anything that is good for a cold?" he echoed. "My young friend, I know of six hundred and twenty-seven infallible ways of curing a cold. I've been collecting them for forty-nine years. You try those, one after the other, and if they don't do you any good come back and I'll give you one hundred and sixteen more. Bless me!" added Uncle Allen, with enthusiasm, "you can always cure a cold if you go to it right." He dug a bundle of yellow, time-stained clippings out of another pigeon-hole and the visitor hastily coughed himself out. —Chicago Tribune.

How to Unpack the Woollen.

With the chilly autumn days the housekeeper will look to her woollens which have been carefully stored away in camphor and tar paper during the summer months. Every garment should be carefully examined and brushed to get rid of the camphor and to remove the summer season he may be at once destroyed. The fur that are to be made over or dressed are laid to one side to be sent to the furrier's; the flannel underwear is looked over and every tiny rip mended and all buttons tightened, that the warm clothes may be ready to put on when necessary. Coats and heavy dresses that are to be also doctored with the arrival of severe weather should be hung on the line out of doors for several days, always being taken in at night. Two or three days of such airing as this will effectually dismiss all odor from the thick folds. —Chicago Tribune.

Battle of the Sleeves.

The battle of the sleeves is on, and the issue is doubtful. The old saying, "Possession is nine points of the law," applies less to any question